RISTIAN INTELLIGENCE

"WERE ONCE THESE MAXIMS FIX'D,-THAT GOD'S OUR FRIEND, VIRTUE OUR GOOD, AND HAPPINESS OUR END, HOW SUON MUST REASON O'ER THE WORLD PREVAIL, AND ERROR, FRAUD AND SUPERSTITION FAIL." VOL. X.

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BY SHELDON & DICKMAN.

WILLIAM A. DREW,-Editor. THE PREACEDE.

A SERMON.

BY REV. WALTER BALFOUR.

Text. " Who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glary of his power."-2 1 heas. i. 9.

There is no portion of scripture, on which I once placed more dependence in proof of the doctrine of everlasting misery, than the one just quoted. Presuming that the reasons which have induced me to change my views upon it, may be of some use in convincing others that it affords no support to this doctrine, I shall briefly sta e them for their consideration. They will be seen; perhaps, to most advantage, by considering, who the persons this punishment took place, - and the nature and duration of it. A consideration of these three things, will lead us to bring the whole context to view in the course of our remarks. Let us then consider,

1st, Who the persons were, who Paul said should be punished with everlasting destruction? A correct understanding of the passage, depends on our ascertaining this. Most persons would say, the persoas to be punished with everlasting destruction are the wicked. But the pasage does not declare any such thing, tho' in quoting some parts of it, persons frequently introduce the word ALL as an addition to it, no doubt to support their own views the more strongly from it. The whole chapter makes mention of three, and only of three classes of persons, and one of these are the persons, who are said to be punished with everlasting destruc-

1st. The chapter makes mention of Paul, and Sylvanus, and Timotheus, as is seen from verse 1st. The two latter perepistle, and his mentioning them along with himself, accounts for his speaking throughout the chapter in the plural number. See verses, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11. But as they could not be the persons to whom a merence is made verse 9th, and who are nid to be punished with everlasting detruction, it does not deserve further no-

Another class of persons mention-2d. d in the chapter, are the believing Thessdonians, or the church of God, to whom Paul wrote this and the preceding epistle. This church was composed of believing Jews and Gentiles, as is learned from the two Epistles and from Acts xvii. But as no one would contend, that they are the persons mentioned, verse 9th, and said to be punished with everlasting destruction, we are spared the labor of any remarks

3d. The third, and only other class of persons mentioned in the chapter we must endeavor to ascertain, for whoever they ere, they are the persons who in verse 9th, ere said to be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord. It is necessary then, that we examine this with scrupulous care and attention. Who then were the persons? If there be any ascert persons were, there could not be any in the days of the apostles. The apostles and 'he Thessal mians, to their painful experience knew who the persons were, for they were those who troubled them as mentioned in verse 6th, and from whom their persecutions and tribulations arose, terse 4th. Unless we contend, that they did, not know who their persecutors were, we must conclude, that this class of perons was well known to Paul and the Thessalonians. It we then can ascertain with certainty, who persecuted the Thessdonians, we ascertain certainly who the Persons are, said in verse 9th to be punthed with everlasting destruction from the pesence of the Lord. Who then are they? anthis be ascertained? We answer yes, with mathematical, yea with Scripture certainly. We shall proceed with care to show this.

It is easily seen by consulting 1 Thess. 14, 15, that the Thessalonians were resecuted or troubled by their own counmen. But whatever share they had in s, it is evident that the unbelieving Jews ere the chief movers and ring-leaders in This is so apparent from Acts xvii. and particularly from verses 5-7, that no ne can dispute it .- We think no one can ave read the New Testament, but must lave seen that the unbelieving Jows were anwearied persecutors of Christians, hall places where they found them, as well as at Thessalonica. That they were he persecutors of the apostles and of the hessalonian Christians is certain, for it is aid in the last epistle chap. ii. 15, " who hath killed the Lord Jesus, and their own rophets, and have persecuted us; and they please not God and are contrary to

Though these things are sufficient, in tablishing, that the unbelieving Jews are e persons whom the Apostle had in view, and who were to be punished with everiking destruction, yet by attending to the thole chapter, we shall find conclusive bridence of it. Paul throughout the chapspeaks of the two last classes of per-

1st. Review the whole chapter briefly, and see what he says concerning the Thessalonian Christians. In verse 3, Paul and faith in all the persecutions and tribulations which they endured. See verse 4; and the Apostle counted them worthy of the kingdom of God for which they suffered, verse 5; and they were informed verse 6th, that God would recompense tribulation to those who were troubling them. What this trouble was is seen from verse 4th, and Acts xvii. 5-9, to be the persecutions endured by them. Compare also, 1 Thess. ii. 11-17. At verse 10 he in-

Christ might be glorified in them. Such is a brief outline of the things which are mentioned in the chapter concerning the Thessalonians, and the sufferings which they endured. Let us now, 2d. Review the chapter and see from whom these sufferings were endured, for it is evident that they are the persons, who

struction from the presence of the Lord.

Let us then here ask, 1st. Who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord? The plain answer to this question is given in verse 8th. They are those "who know not God and that obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ."-That this can occasion no difficulty to my views, is self evident, for the unbelieving persecuting Jews, certainly did not know God nor obey the gospel T Jesus Christ. Had they known God, and obeyed the gospel they would not have persecuted the Thessalonian Christians.—Accordingly our Lord told his disciples, John xvi. 3. "These things will they do unto you, because they know not the Father nor me.". But we think it even affords some evidence that my view is correct, for the recompensing tribulation to them, or taking vengeance on them that know not God and obey not the gospel of Christ, is called, and that in reference to the temporal punishment of the Jews,—"the days of ven-geance that all things which are written may be fulfilled." Luke xxi. 22. Compare also Luke xviii. 7, 8. Rom. xii. 19. Rev. vi. 10, and xix. 3. That the vengeance to be taken on them that know not God, and who shall be punished with everlasting destruction, refers to the same persons and to the same punishment will not be questioned. The connexion between the 8th and 9th verses, clearly decides this.

it is a righteous thing with God to recompense tribulation to them that trouble you.' This part of the context affords some additional evidence that the unbelieving persecuting Jews are the persons spoken of from heaven." Is the question asked, throughout the passage, and who are to be What period is referred to by these words? throughout the passage, and who are to be punished with everlasting destruction from I answer, when the Lord Jesus was rethe presence of the Lord. What God is vealed from heaven to recompense tribu- No; the apostle makes no such distinction, here said to recompense is called trib- lation to the Jews as a nation, when all nor is it likely it would be made, unless guage and the periods, and too little to the ulation, and in Matt. xxiv. 29, the tempo- the righteous blood shed upor the earth such a difficulty needed to be relieved substance and the sense. Like the greatral misery which God was to bring up- came upon them. In proof of this let it which hard presses against the common er part of young preacher's sermone, it and "great tribulation, such as was not called, "the day when the sur of man is distinction be proved, before we are call- tory, and could suffer, with much probasince the beginning of the world to this revealed." Luke xvii. 30. Compare ed to admit it, for mere assertions can nevtime, no, nor ever shal be." Verse 21. Rom. ii. 5. 1 Peter i. 5, 13, and iv. 13, er convince us. Paul and our Lord speaking of the same people, and of the same punishment, uses to be from heaven, and that angels are the same, or similar language. This we said to be connected with it, is evident merely notice as a coincidence of language, from Matt. xxiv. 30, 31: " And they shall which considered in connexion with the see the Son of man coming in the clouds other circumstances, corroborates the of heaven with power and great glory. views we are advancing from this passage. And he shall send his angels with a sound By troubling or persecuting Christ's disciples, the Jews were to fill up the measure of their fathers, and thus bring on themselves such unheard tribulations, as and alluded to by the apostle in this pas-

3d. Observe further, that at verse 5th it is said "which is a manifest token of the ment of God? The obvious answer to the righteous judgment of God to the persecutors; or as it is expressed in Phil. i. 23, "which is to them an evident token of perdition." Compare the whole of this passage with the one before us. In both, the adversaries or persecutors of Christians are the persons spoken of, and the similarity of the language is apparent .-What is called, "a manifest token" in the and to the punishment of the people. one, is in the other called, " an evident token;" and what is called perdition in the one, is in the other termed the "righteous judgment of God." But it may probably be asked here, "how were the persecu-

persons from whom they suffered. Let us or evident token of perdition, or the right- which very strongly confirm the explana- performed. These were gone through cous judgment of God upon them; and tion I have given. those with him thank God because their them? Both of these questions are an- very evident from the passage, for it is I could perceive the varied aspect and defaith grew exceedingly, and the charity of every one of them all toward each other abounded. They gloried in them in the churches of God, for their patience, and some of them yes shall kill and crucify; be asked, "rest from what?" the context by sister was flushed with hope, and anxiand some of them ye shall scourge in your shows that at this period they were to obsunagogues, and pride, and joy;—and my father.
sunagogues, and pride, and joy;—and my father. persecuted or troubled the Theisalonians. forms them of Christ's coming, and in They were then pursuing the very course verses 11, 12, prays that they may be sounted worthy of his calling, and that duct was a manifest or erident token, that upon them should come all the righteous blood shed upon the earth. Or as Paul in his first epistle to the Thessalonians, chap. ii. 16, says of them, "Forbidding us to speak to the Gentiles, that they might be saved, to fill up their sin always; are to be punished with everlasting defor the wrath is come, (or rather coming) upon them to the uttermost." Was God unrighteous to take vengeance on such a nation as this, who had killed his prophets, crucified the Lord of glory, persecuted his apostles and disciples, pleased not God and were contrary to all men? Surely not, for even Titus, according to Josephus, allowed, that unless the righteous vengeance of God had fallen on such a generation of wicked men he never could have taken the city.

We have attempted to shew that the

persons said to be punished with everlasting destruction in this passage were the unbelieving persecuting Jews. The fallacy of this view will likely be detected, such, that under them they could not well and ancient pastor, I could easily peceive or if it is true, it will be confirmed, by trouble others.

considering,
2d. At what time this punishment was belief, that the time spoken of is at the day of judgment, or the end of this material world. But let us examine the convery explicit, in informing us at what period of time the persons mentioned were to be punished with "everlasting destruc- day be the time referred to, when the most profound silence prevailed, and all tion from the presence of the Lord." No-

be,-"When the Lord Jesus shall be re- to the popular faith on this subject, the the indescribable influence of an attentive vealed from heaven with his nighty angels, in flaming fire, taking vergeance on ment of their death until the day of judg-2d. At verse 6th, it is said, "Seeing the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; who must then either maintain, that the Thessa- but with a thrill of delight: "Remember shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord." The particular time specified is then,-

" when the Lord Jesus shall be revealed be noticed, that this period is expressly 19, and v. 1, 5. This revelation is said the word Angel signifies a messenger, and fying, even where it may not instruct is applied to men, yea, sometimes to the elements of nature by which God accomangels of his power." See on Matt. xxiv. Whitby and McKnight .- As to the phrase, 1, &c. No one who has read the scriplonians endured were a manifest token of which God describes the judgments of the the righteous judgment of God. But this Jewish nation. That it should be used only provokes another question,-A man- so in the passage before us need excite no God upon whom? The answer to this most awful vengeance which ever came them that trouble you." Whoever trou- on them that know not God can occasion care. bled or persecuted the Thessalonians, no difficulty. The period when our Lord their persecutions was a manifest token of came to take vengeance on the Jaws, is called, "the days of vengeance that all college, and to severer masters, in the things which are written may be fulfilled." Luke xxi. 22. That the Jews knew not God and obeyed not the gospel of Jesus lage. I came home the night before, and nearly a preacher approaches to simplici-Christ, we have seen already, and that was to begin my public ministry by preach-God took vengeance on them at this period no one denies. All these expressions

But there are some other things mentions of the unbelieving Jews a manifest views entertained of this passage, but duties of the morning were about to be ets, and that on the contrary, the great

how did it become a righteous thing with God thus to recompense tribulation to to city; That upon you may come all the lations which they were enduring. See wishing to impress me with the dignity and righteous blood shed upon the earth, from the context, and compare 2 Cor. vii. 5, seriousness of my duties, was more than the blood of righteous Abel unto the blood of Zacharius son of Barachias, whom ye slew between the temple and the altar.—

the context, and compare 2 Cor. vii. 5, seriousness of my duties, was more than and Acts ix. 31. Now, if the period when ordinarily grave and austere. But not-slew between the temple and the altar.—

at the day of judgment, as is commonly myself from something like a feeling of Verily I say unto you, all these things shall come upon this generation." Let it be noticed here, that the unto the salar be revealed from heaven be at the day of judgment, as is commonly believed, the Thessalomans are not promised noticed here, that the unto the salar be revealed from heaven be at the day of judgment, as is commonly believed, the Thessalomans are not promised from their necessition. shall come upon this generation." Let it be noticed here, that the unbelieving Jews ulations until this period. If this view be calmess and self command; and after correct, they bave not yet obtained rest. by which they were to fill up the measure of their fathers. Such a course of confor the day of judgment is not yet come, weary find rest, and hear no more the old father; the neighboring roads were voice of the oppressor. But it may be asked, "Did the Thess

alonians whom the Jews persecuted obtain rest from their pesecutions, at the period when Jesus was revealed from heaven to take vengeance on the Jewish nation? I answer yes,-for our Lord, referring to this period, says to his disciples, when these things begin to come to pass, This we believe is matter of history as of fact. Indeed the very circumstances of the case show, that after the destruction of Jerusalem, the unbelieving Jews could were directed towards me with friendly have little power or influence in persecuting christians. Their own troubles were

2d. At the same period the Thessalo-2d. At what time this punishment was nians were to obtain rest, God was to rectain father's prayer was extremely affecting. The besought a blessing on our present troublers or persecutors. This is very obvious by quoting verser 6 and 7-" seeing thetically for strength and understanding it is a righteons thing with God to recomtext of the passage, and see if such a be-lief is supported from it. The context is and to you who are troubled rest with us." I was nearly overcome, and I rose, to comand to you who are troubled rest with us.' And when shall both these things take mence my labors with some degree of place? It is very evident, if the judgment trepidation. The church was hushed, the Lord Jesus is to be revealed from heaven, eyes were intensely and earnestly fixed tice then,

Ist. That the time is expressly said to wicked until this period. But according universal acquiescence—I experienced wicked are to be punished from the molonians are not to obtain rest, nor the wicked be punished until the day of judgment, or the evil days come not, nor the years draw relinquish the common interpretation giv- nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleaen to this passage. It will not do to say sure in them." I cannot speak of the here, that they are not to be punished in merits of the sermon. In these my riper their bodies until this period, though their days, it appears upon cooler considerasouls will be punished in a separate state. tion to have been too flowery and poetical interpretation. At any rate, let such a

[From the Evangelical Magazine.] "MY FIRST SERMON."

Br. Skinner-The following well written, sensible and pleasing article, is extracted from the "Edinburg Magazine." It exhibits much truth, in an easy and of a trumpet," &c. It is well known that forcible manner, and cannot fail of grati- I felt satisfied and proud of them. S. R. S.

are described by our Lord. Matt. xxiv. plishes his purposes. The phrase, "his elapsed since I first mounted the pulpit of and alluded to by the apostle in this pasmighty angels," is in the margin, "the ____. The occurrences of that day are my preaching. I was excited to still greatdeeply engraven on my mind. It was a er exertions, and was delivering with indelightful morning in June, and the eighth creased energy, one of my most labored "in flaming fire," it is a common figure of the month. The sun shone forth in all passages, when I was suddenly laid hold righteous judgment of God." A question of speech in describing God's temporal its brilliancy and splendor. There was of by my arm, which was extended to add naturally occurs from these words,—what judgments on men for their cins." See scarcely sufficient breeze to agitate the force to my exhortation. My father asis a manifest token of the righteous judg- among the texts the following, Matt. iv. trees of my father's small garden .- It suming my place in the pulpit, addressed was here that I had spent the early days the audience-" My friends, our young this question is found in verse 4. The tures with attention but must have seen of innocence and childhood. Every tree friend John seems to have forgotten where persecutions and tribulations the Thessalonians endured were a manifest token of which God describes the judgments of the ciation of history or of feeling; and the impressions of youth, which are always in- listen to theatrical airs. He is young and delible, came rushing on my mind with will learn-aye, an he maun learn before ifest token of the righteous judgment of surprise, as the apostle was describing the irresistible force. I had spent a lively and he again preaches here. We are ower happy childhood in these sylvan scenes, auld to be led away by sound in place of question we have in the 6th verse already upon them. We have seen already, that under the superintendance and tuition of sense, and we are engaged in too importnoticed. "Seeing it is a righteous thing the expression "taking vengeance," or as a fond and affectionate father, who still ant a work to be diverted from the execuwith God to recompense tribulation to it is in the margin, "yielding vengeance" lived to witness the fruits of his fostering tion of it by mere poetry and noise."

which my father prescribed, I was sent to days.

therefore, perfectly agree to this period, few years! From the wild, regardless is very evident that religion in all its views, and to the punishment of the people. younster, I had become the staid, sober and in all its bearings, embraces elements religious 'instructor .- After a sleepless of thought, capable of engaging the most tioned in the context which were to take night, I was indulging in these reflections, powerful energies of the most gigantic place at this same time, "when the Lord which partook as much of a melancholy, mind, and extensive imagination. But it Jesus shall be revealed from heaven," as a pleasurable colouring, when I was re- ought never be forgot that the world does which are irreconcilable with the common minded by my father, that the religious not wholly consist of philosophers or of po-

with that piety and peace which are exclusively the characteristics of God's people. When seated at the breakfast table, myself from something like a feeling of anxiety or apprehension. I succeeded. coming over my sermon for the sixtieth time, I took the road to church. My spircrowded with people, cleanly and decently dressed, proceeding on their way to church, to hear their former companion deliver his maiden sermon; and there was something extremely interesting in the sight of people gathering from all parts of the country to the house of God. It is here that the powerful influence of religion is felt more universally, and is displayed then lift up your heads, for your redemption draweth nigh." Those who endured ficial societies of towns or cities. The to the end of the Jewish dispensation, glens, and hills, and dales, speak in the were not only saved from the calamities which come on the unbelieving Jews, but christians throughout the Roman empire were at rest from their former persectors. "nature's works to nature's God."

On my entering the church, I saw many and anxious interest; and when I entered the pulpit along with their own reverend emotions of pride and exultation mantling their homely, but kind countenances. My meeting, and he prayed earnestly and pato the speaker, who was to address them audience, and I felt all my energies roused. My text was that most beautiful verse in thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while -too much regard being paid to the lansacrificed too much to the graces of orable advantage, to be pruned and weeded. I have the sermon yet beside me, and on perusing it yesterday, for the first time these twenty years, I felt my cheek burn, and my pulse beat quick at the thought of having once coolly and warmly applauded the purient and extravagant effusion .- I feel ashamed now of the exuberant ornaments of this my first discourse; but then

At some of these artificial pauses, thought I perceived a slight movement of "Nearly five and twenty years have applause among my homely friends, and I of by my arm, which was extended to add learnt n lesson from this severe rebuke, of From the indulgent course of studies which I was the better all the rest of my

With the increased experience of a long town of —, where I remained for ten life and varied observation, I have become years without having visited my native viling my first sermon in my father's pulpit. approximate to that standard of excellence What a change was here effected in a held out to us in the holy scriptures. It majority are humble, sober minded followers of the cross; who have an equally important interest at stake in the discussion of this most important of all subjects. It is to them chiefly that the preacher ought to address himself, and in doing so, he ought to choose the simplest method and the plainest language. It is unquestionable too, that in this way he will reach the bosom of the learned in a much more effectual manner, than by imitating them in their scholastic and metaphysical disquisitions.

TERINTELLIGENCER.

-"And Truth diffuse her radiance from the Press."

GARDINER, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

NO DANGER.

The orthodox papers are endeavoring te, make it appear, that there is no danger of a union of church and state, since there are no one, 'wo or three denominations which, should they unite, could muster a majerity of the people of the United States. We caution the public to beware of this syren song of " no danger"-it has lured many a people to ruin; and coming as it does from those men who endeavor to make on evidence against their own ability, it is peculiarly entitled to suspicion. We believe it to be their object to induce a false security in the public mind, to allay mapicion so that they may thereby be enabled the more successfully to prosecute their ambitious designs. In no opinion were we ever more serious than in this. In every part of the country they are marshalling their foress and beating up for fresh volunteers and conscripts. The machinery by which they are to accomplish their purposes, is most artfully contrived. The mine is extensively laid. From "national" societies, through a thousand and one tributaries down to the " mite societies," the springs are in operation, and in all the first object is to secure funds and obtain power. The operation of this machinery is every where felt. No section of country, no town, no neighborhood, and, we had almost said, no family is unattacked, and such are the arts and fascinations used that few escape getting in some way or other entangled in their snares. Their great apostle, Dr. Ely, proclaims publicly that the grand army is forming-that it will embrace a majority of the legal voters of this nation, that they are about to take the field and that victory on his side is certain; and yet the smaller fry in the service are exclaiming " no danger-no danger-there are so many sects in the country, that we shall never be able to accomplish any thing,—the public may give itself no trouble about us-it need not even suspect it possible for us to succeed," &c. Oh no. But let suspicion be allayed; let the public believe there is no danger; and how long, think you, would it be before their purposes would be accomplished? They have the highest interest at stake in their attempts to create the belief that there is no danger of their success, and such being the fact, all such

attempts from them should be viewed with suspicion. The editor of the N. H. Observer, in that paper of the 17th inst. has gathered from the Quarterly Journal a statistical statement relating to the different sects and the number of members in each, with a view to make it appear, (in defiance of Dr. Ely's asseverations, though he does not profess to contradict the Dr.) that there were no two or three denominations which would be likely to unite, that could number a majority over all others. According to his enumeration, indeed. the sects whose union is solicited and expected by Dr E. might not amount quite to half our whole population; but does not that editor know that power is not always in the hands of a numerical majority? Has be not often, if not generally noticed it to be the case with party politicians, that the minority, by means of craft, management and funds, defeat the real majority and wrest the power from them ? If he has not seen majorities deceived, outmanaged and defeated, we have, and this repeatedly. And can we expect any thing better from "christian politicians," in the minority as they may be ? If all sects were on a par as to their patronage, numbers and influence; if all were equally jealous of their rights and equally engaged in the mean of their success, then the argument of that editor, we scknowledge, would hold good. But is this the case ? ans. Those sects, like political parties which are the most honest and have the most truth on their side, employ the least artifice and fraud. Trusting to the goodness of their cause, they can hardly be made to awake and enter the contest. Under such sircumstances there is danger that their more artful, designing and insidious foes, who in point of numbers simply, may be in the minority-as intriguers we trust are always with the minority-will finally succeed in getting the power and exercising an arbitrary control when it is too late to resist them. Wealth is a lever as powerful as that of Archimedes. And who does not know that the orthodox, from Maine to Florida, are engaged by thousands of means in draining the pockets of an unsuspecting and generous people for the purpose of enriching their grand treasuries? They have already millions of dollars funded, and are annually increasing in wealth. And is there no danger that this power will outweigh mere numbers? They boast, too, that almost every College and important literary institution is under their control already. Why do they so engerly aspire to the control of all these sources of influence Is it not to give them a power over numbers? We insite the particular attention of the editor of the Observer and all others, to what he and they cannot but ofton have seen-the fact, that influence often supplants merit and wealth overrules poverty. When this is the ease, it is nonsense to talk about republicanism, or to calculate on security from the mere weight of numbers. The friends of religious liberty, we admit to the Observer editor, have not, as yet, to contend against a majority of numbers; but they have to contend against what has always been found to be a more fatal powerthe wealth and influence, the intrigues and deceptions of a most active and untiring set of ambitions aspirants after power. The danger is, that the friends of liberty will believe there is no danger, till the ruin comes upon them in earnest. Could we speak in the roice of a Stentor, - could we give utterance to our fears in the eloquence of a Demosthenes, we would solemnly charge the free and honest people of these United States, to open their eyes and beware of the dauger there is lest a crafty and unprincipled minority ere long prostrate the temple of their liberties and arest on its rains the cruel power of ecclesiastical des-

A very large and respectable meeting, recently called in Philadelphia for the purpose of considering the subject of Sunday Mails, passed resolutions opposing its age on the Sabbath

PERSECUTION.

It is said that the insurers of Dr. Beecher's Church, which was recently destroyed by fire, (a "special judgment,") refuse to pay the loss on account of a defect in the furnace. This is gross injustice. Insurance Companies should be bound in law to pay all damages to orthodox Churches, whether they agree to insure upon them or not. If Dr. Ely's "christian party in politics" get the control, no doubt this will be established as one of the first principles of justice.

&3-Since the above was written, we perceive by note in the Boston Courier an intimation that the report of the refusal of the insurance company to pay the insurance was got up without foundation for the purpose of exciting the sympathy of the public in favor of Dr. B.'s Society and with a view to obtain more ready and more extensive subscriptions for their benefit A sufficient refutation of the report may be found in the fact, that the Company had advertised in the public papers for proposals for rebuilding their church for them.

OUTRAGEOUS. We are informed that an instance of a most outrage ons cruelty on the part of an orthodox Congregational clergyman in a town in N. H. took place a few weeks since, which ought to be extensively known and as extensively reprobated. His name we shall withhold a present. It seems that he had a little boy four or five years old living with him (or as we have otherwise heard, the boy was an orphan given to him,) and while engaged in teaching him to read and spell, got angry because he could not or did not recite exactly to suit him, and taking the defenceless little fellow into the cellar, where his cries would not be likely to be heard, whipped his naked back first with sticks and then with a horse whip until he inflicted wounds of which, as it is reported, the poor little fellow subsequently died! Some persons hearing the outcry, repaired to the dark place of this darker deed, and rescued the child from the fury of this pious divine; but it was too late; the fatal wounds were inflicted We profess not to be per fectly acquainted with all the particulars; though our information comes from different sources which can leave no doubts as to the general fact. The clergyman has, as we are assured, been apprehended by the civil authorities and must await his trial. When that takes place the particulars will all come out. Verily the tender mercies of such exclusively pious clergymen are cruelties. Our feelings are such that we can now make no comments on this murderous transaction. The reader, having the facts before him, can make his own.

NEW SOCIETY. ty is about to be formed in Sidney in this county. The Universalists in Sidney are numerous, intelligent and wealthy; and we do ardently hope they will now unite and go forward in a manful defence of their religious doctrines. May God inspire them with zeal and grant an abundant blessing on their efforts.

The editor of the Boston Recorder is manifestly in great temper because there are 7000 Roman Catholics in Boston. Many of them he charges with the crime of poverty. He is not willing that any thing should go from his pocket either directly or indirectly to render them comfortable, and expresses it as his opinion that the city ought to be under no obligations to support them-they being Catholics. He recommends that the city authorities pass some ordinance requiring the Catholic church to support all the Catholic paupers in Boston. Why not have a law that orthodox churches should support all orthodox paupers?

"A spirit above, and a spirit below." The burning of Dr. Beecher's church in Boston

week before last, has disclosed one fact which is a cuious commentary on orthodox zeal in the cause of Temperance. It seems that the cellur of the building was a depository for Brandy. A foundation in the spirit this, truly. When the brandy took fire it is said there was a literal exhibition of what had often before been figuratively described in the upper story; and thousands of spectators were highly amused in witnessing and commenting upon it.

We understand that the Portland Wood Society, since its formation some weeks since, have furnished between 80 and 90 poor families with fuel, without regard to sect or party. The Society consists quite exclusively of the members of the Universalist Churc and Society-the orthodox refusing to unite with them in a work of real benevolence, and contributing little or nothing towards the object of the Society.

When men are disposed to be fair, they will generally come pretty near each other and do mutual justice. We have more than once taken occasion to speak favorably of the editor of the N. H. Observer. Some times indeed, he suffers his sectarian attachments to overcome his better feelings; but this is an infirmity ommon to most men. The following is the manner in which he notices our last remarks in reply to him on the subject of President Jesserson's sentiments. Since 'it is a pity," we trust the editor of the Observer will hereafter contribute nothing further on his part towards "dishonoring the memory of one, who was, in political matters, an important man, and of whose patriotism there is not the least doubt."

Jefferson's Letters again .- We are asked by the Christian Intelligencer, why we are so desirous to make out Mr. Jefferson, an infidel We answer, that we would not make it out

so, if we could help it-but if he was, let the truth be told, help whoever it may. A colection of letters from so great a man, coming out into the community, must excite grea interest, and many persons will probably buy before they read them. Now, if Mr. J. has, as we think, written most mischievous letters, which are inserted in this collection, we are bound to warn our readers against them. We are glad to learn that the quotations were not, as we supposed, garbled by the In-

telligencer, but taken as found elsewhere.

We are not disposed to pursue the controversy, as we have not yet seen the work, and presume from his remarks the editor of the Intelligencer has not. We have, however, seen extracts much more copious than those we copied, which go to show, if we understand them, not that he was a Unitarian, as he sometimes appears to say, but that he had no settled confidence in the truth of the Bible, and no faith in the Son of God, but regarded the scriptures as cunningly devised fables.

and considered all our religious institutions as mere priestcraft.

It is a pity thus to dishonour the memory of one, who was, in political matters, an important man, and of whose patriotism there is not the least doubt. But, after all, his crude religious opinions will do the less harm, since it is known that on political and general subjects, he expressed at some times, opinions

strangely at variance with those he uttered at others: besides committing errors as to facts: and it is but fair to conclude, that a careful examination of his letters will show as great contradictions on religious topics.

MODERN HISTORY OF UNIVERSALISM. The expression of an obligation is due to Br. Whittemore for a copy of his Modern History of Universalism. As it came to hand only on the morning of the day of our publishing this paper, we have not had time to give it a perusal, but must take a future opportunity to describe the work more fully. At present we can do no more and no less than to insert the following extruct on the subject of the work from a highly respected and very intelligent lay friend in Portand, who thus expresses his opinion of the work .-We rely with great confidence on his opinion.

No preconceived notions are seen running through his pages bending every event to suit themselves, as too commonly is the case with the productions of sectarian Historians. But every part, and almost every sentence, evinces a certain something, of matter or spir it, which convinces the reader, as he travels on, and without stopping him to argue the point, that our author has submitted every thing advanced, to the test of truth. As supporter of the denomination of Universal ists, I am proud of the work. Every Universalist in the State-every one in the nation, I should say ought to be in possession of it The very nature of the subject renders it somewhat more interesting than the "Anhistories grow more interesting, though written by the same author, as they approach our own age. Nevertheless, Mr. Ballou's work occupies a very essential place in the inquiries of the mail, who is bent on useful knowledge, touching the true religion of our Great Master in the works of benevolence. Mr. Ballou, no less than Mr. Whittemore, deserves richly the parronage and thanks of his fellows. Their works should go together on every man's sheet. They have in all things the natural allmnce of the Siamese twins. At any rate, I hope all our Universalist friends in this region will now improve the means thus furnished them, of becoming acquainted with the antiquity, rise, growth and merits of the doctrine of glad tidings and great joy. They can satisfy themselves thus, and their opponents too, by consulting the two works named, that Universalism is not "a damnable heresy" of modern invention-the offspring of modern scepticismbut an embodied system of morals and well grounded hopes of bliss in a future life, that has descended to us through nearly two thousand years, in despite of persecution, superstition and the sinister machinations of Popes and Princes.

NEW MEETING-HOUSE.

We are happy to learn by a letter from Gray, Me. that our brethren in that town have made arrangements for building a Universalist Meeting-house the coming spring. According to the plan, the house is to be 56 feet in length by 40 feet in width, and to contain 60 pews. The estimated cost of the building is \$1500 .-Three fourths of the shares are already taken up. The building committee consists of the following brethren, viz. Capt. Daniel Hall, Capt. Benj. Smith and Eliab Latham, Esq. The frame has been contracted for and no doubt the work will proceed with all desirable exnedition.

We are peculiarly pleased with this intelligence from the respectable fown of Gray, and doubt not it will be as gratifying to our friends generally in Maine. "Eighteen months age," says our correspondent, "it would have been thought almost an unpardonable sin for one of our ministers to preach in this place,"-now, behold a stately temple arising to the honor of that God who is the Savisur of all men! May God abundantly bless this commendable undertaking of our friends in Gray, and give glorious success to all their efforts to advance His cause.

COWPER'S LETTER TO NEWTON.

We recommend the following Letter of the celeura ed Cowper, to the special attention of all those preach ers-particularly the orthodox-who are in the habit of endeavoring to scold their hearers into religion. It is copied from the third volume of his post-humous

TO THE REV. JOHN NEWTON.

June 17, 1783. MY DEAR FRIEND, " Your letter reached Mr. Swas with him. Whether it wrought any change in his opinion of that gentleman as a preacher, I know not; but for my own part I give you full credit for the soundness and rectitude of yours. No man was ever scolded out of his sins. The heart, corrupt as it is, and because it is so, becomes angry if it be not treated with some managemen and good manners, and scolds ag: in. A surmastiff will bear perhaps to be stroked, though he will growl even under that ope ration; but if you touch him roughly he will There is no grace that the spirit of self can counterfeit with more success, than a religious zeal. A man thinks he is fighting for Christ, and he is fighting for his own notions. He thinks he is skilfully searching the hearts of others, when he is only grati fying the malignity of his own; and charita bly supposes his hearers destitute of all grace, that he may shine the more in his own eyes by comparison. When he has performed this notable task, he wonders that they are not converted; "he has given it them sound ly, and if they do not tremble and confess that God is in him of a truth, he gives them up as reprobate, incorrigible, and lost forev-But a man that loves me, if he sees me in an error, will pity me, and calmly endeavor to convince me of it and persuade me to forsake it. If he has great and good news to tell me, he will not do it angrily, and in much heat and discomposure of spirit. It is not therefore easy to conceive on what ground a minister can justify a conduct which only proves that he does not understand his errand. The absurdity of it would certainly strike him if he were not himself deluded.

A people will always love a minister if ninister seems to love his people. The old maxim simile agit in simile, is in no case more exactly verified; therefore you were beloved at Olney, and if you preached to the Chickasaws and Chocktaws, would be equally be-loved by them. WILLIAM COWPER.

In another letter to Mr. Newton, dated

March 29, 1784, referring to the same Mr.

—, Mr. Cowper offers similar remarks.

"Mr. S—, who you say was so much admired in your pulpit, would be equally admired in bis own, at least by all capable judges, were he not so apt to be angry with his

congregation. This hurts him, and had he the understanding and eloquence of Paul him-self, would still hurt him. He seldom, hardly ever indeed, preaches a gentle, well tempered sermon, but I hear it highly commended but warmth of temper, indulged to a degree that may be called scolding, defeats' the end of preaching."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.] SHORT SERMONS-NO. 12. And kept back part.

Such was the conduct of a man and his wife who professed to give up their whole estate to the treasury of the Lord. Annanias and Saphira appeared to be sincere chris tians, when they professed their faith in Christ, and received baptism. But when their worldly interest was called for to support Christ's poor, they kept back part of that money which they wished to have the credit of giving for charitable purposes. Hence, their false and deceitful conduct, was detected by the Lord's servant, and they met the doom of those who, through the love of money, or covetousness, pierce themselves with sorrow, or make merchandize of their own lives. One after the other is arrested, convicted and punished with death. Those who agreed to lie to the Lord, soon lay down together in the dust.

Here was a favourable opportunity, for Peter, if he believed it, of proclaiming the vengeance of God in the everlasting destruction of these persons, who died with a he,

as it were, upon their tongues. But he gives no intimation that they were sent into misery in another world. Would the faithful servant and apostle of Christ, have omitted so favourable a chance to alarm his hearers, with the eternal damnation of these professors, who died for lying to the spirit of God, had he believed that the lake of fire and brimstone where all liars are to have their part, was to be experienced in another state of existence after men are dead?

They did sin and they did receive the wages of sin, which is death, in a sudden and awful manner. The consequence was good to the survivers. Great fear fell upon the church and upon as many as heard these things. No man after this dared to join himself to the christian church, who was insincere. But all men respected them, for their holy walk and conversation. Thus the church was purified and the cause of truth prospered. Improvement.

1. Do not some people keep back part of that which belongs to God, and which they are bound to devete to him? Have we given God our hearts, the love, the service, and the praise, which we as rational, dependent creatures owe our Creator, Benefactor and Sav-

2. Do not some professed christians keep back part of that which they have promised to devote to the service of God? Who has payed his vows to God, which he made in the day of danger and distress? How can professors of Christ live in their grand houses, elegantly furnished, and feast upon delicacies, when the Master had not where to lay his head; and they pretend great concern, lest precious souls perish, through the neglect of Christ to save them. Where are their self-denial and love to Christ and souls for whom he died, when they keep back part, yea, a large part of that property which they profess to lay out for Christ?

3. Do not some keep back part of their duty to their fellow creatures. Husbands and wives; parents and children; brethren and sisters; neighbors and connextons; rulers and subjects; masters and servants; the high and low; the rich and poor; friends and enemies? Man is bound in duty to regard with good

will his fellow creatures.

4. Do not some keep back part of their sins which they ought to confess and forsake. No one practices all kinds of iniquity. But do not many have an easily besetting sin, which cleaves to their hearts, and which will certainly torment them with the sting of death till they part with it? Happy is he that condemneth not himself in the thing which

5. Do not some keep back part of the property which they owe their fellow men, and have promised to pay them? Has not our prother reason to think hard of us, and to complain, that we are unkind, unfaithful, or unjust?

6. Do not some keep back part of the truth which they ough to declare or testify. lic teachers are liable to have the slavish fear of man, and to withhold those doctrines, reproofs and instructions which they apprehend may be unpalatable to the rich, the great, and those on whom they depend. So witnesses who are called, perhaps, upon oath, to declare the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, may be tempted to keep back part of that which would make manifest the counsels of the hearts of men.

7. Do not some keep back part of that respect which they owe to Christ, as the friend of sinners? People may pay some kind of respect to the forms of religion, where they live, so far as may suit their convenience their interest, and as they suppose, their hon or among men, yet neglect to deny themselves, take up their cross and follow Christ's example and commands.

8. Do not some people keep back not merely a part, but the whole which belongs to God and which he has lent them to occupy and improve? Do not such persons live without God in the world? Why may not God justly take away our part in the book of life, o erase our names from among the living, if we refuse to live devoted to his service and praise?

[For the Christian Intelligencer.] VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES. BR. DREW, -- With considerable interest I

have looked for the formation of Societies on the plan recommended by the Association at Belgrade. I then had confidence in believ ing that such unions might be productive of great benefit to Christians, and the cause of truth; and I still believe that great good might be done thereby. But I have not had the satisfaction of learning that many such societies have been formed, or that our brethren take much interest in their favor. I was not without hope of being instrumental in forming some myself; my short continuance in any one place, however, while sojourning in this region, has not given me opportunity to realize the pleasure of doing so as yet .-With the hope of advancing the cause, permit me to call the attention of our brethren and sisters to this subject by offering the following draft of a Constitution designed for such an association. It may possibly interest some in the work, and serve as an assist-

ent in drawing one to suit the wishes of such as may determine to form a Society of this

DRAFT OF A CONSTITUTION FOR A SOCIETY OF UNITED CHRISTIAN FRIENDS.

We, the subscribers, believing in the reconciliation of all things to God through Christ, unite ourselves for the purposes of mutual improvement, and the promotion of the rame of truth, by the name of the United Chais. TIAN FRIENDS in , and adopt the

CONSTITUTION.

1. Wishing to be guided by a spirit of Christian Charity, we will hold ourselves in Christian Charley, To the Christians, without disfellowship with an Christians, without dia-tinction of name; and by the term Christian, we would be understood to mean such as "confess Christ and obey him," whether be-longing to any Society or not. And we en-gage to act toward each other, as far as we are capable, according to the teaching of Christ. 2. As our objects are "mutual improve.

ment, and the promotion of the cause of truth," anything which shall be deemed conducive to these purposes, will be considered appropriate to the design of this association. Among the exercises proper for the common meetings may be mentioned Conversation, Reading, Speaking, Dissertations, Debates written or extemporaneous, Singing, Prajer, and other Religious exercises, &c. But no compulsion shall at any time be used to came any member to attend its meetings, or to take any part in its doings.

3. The officers of this Society shall be a

Chairman and a Secretary, and such others as may be thought necessary; who may hold their offices during the pleasure of the So-

The duty of the Chairman shall be to preside at all meetings of the Society; and in case of his absence, this duty shall devolve on the oldest member present.

5. The Secretary shall record the doings of the Society, and correspond with such persons as it shall direct.

6. The Chairman, Secretary, or any three members, shall have power to call meetings of this Society whenever they shall deem it necessary; to be notified in such manner as it shall determine; and all meetings for the transacting of business shall be warned? days, at least, before the time of holding the

same, and shall be called "special meetings, 7. The method of receiving members shall he as follows: The person who wishes to join, on application to the Secretary, shall be shown this Constitution; after which, if still desirous of joining, the Secretary shall lay the request before the Society at its pext " special meeting," and, after inquiring, if necessary, into the character of the applicant, if a majority of the members present are in favor of the reception, the person shall become a member of the Society on signing this Constitution. All votes under this article, and others when three or more memiers shall desire it, shall be taken by written ballot; and the doings shall not be in the presence of any person, except the members of the Society; and every application for membership shall be acted on separately.

8. In case any member should wish to be dismissed from this Society, to join any other or not, the Secretary shall give said memher a discharge, and, if requested, a certificate of said member's standing in this Society; and make a record of the same.

By uniting in this manner it appears certain to me that much profit might be derived to such as feel an interest in improvement, and the promotion of the cause of pure Christianity; and they would not fail of receiving satisfaction and pleasure from so rational a source. The cultivation of Christian Charity toward all, however they might differ from us in speculative religion, would serve to expand the mind, purify the affections, remove prejudice, and cherish that love to all men, which is the characteristic of the religion of Christ; and an endeavor to act toward others according to the commands of Christ, would make us better citizens, better

neighbors, and better friends. The exercises of the meetings might be a chool for 'mutual instruction'--the most popular and successful mode of educationwhere each one could pursue the course best suited to his inclination, and derive improvefrom the opportunity speaking, writing, &c. But no compulsion should be used; for that only is performed cheerfully, and with pleasure, which is performed voluntarily. An officer to preside is necessary, that, knowing to whom the right belongs, every one may readily acquiesce; but as little formality should be required as is consistent with order, that each may act freely. The Secretary would probably have but little recording to do; but as a corresponding Secretary might be very useful, by holding correspondence with other like Societies, and such persons as would aid in the laudable work. The doings of the sperial meetings only would require a record; these should be distinguished from others that every member who should regard the business of the Society might attend, and that others, not members, who might be admitted at common meetings, should not be present to publish the proceedings of the Society. The advantage of voting by written ballot would be to give every one an opportunity to act which side the vote was cast.

The right of leaving the Society at any time, while it would show our willingness to do to others as we would choose to have them do to us, and exhibit the contrast between us and those who will never permit a member to leave them penceably, would prevent the obligation of the Society from being burdensome. Such are the outlines of the plan which appears to my mind to be capable of doing much good. I have sketched it, dear Br. that you may lay it before your numer ous readers; and should they find any thing herein to approve, let them improve it to their own benefit, and the good of others. It is one motive in urging this subject, that our Sisters in the faith of the gospel, may be per-mitted to engage more actively in the glori-ous cause of truth, and share the pleasure of co-operating in the work of spreading the gospel of God's universal grace. Let them, therefore, use their exertions to accomplish so desirable an object. January 26. 1830.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.] IMPORTANCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

The gospel of our salvation contains the strongest evidence that an infinite Being could give, of his illimitable and unchanging love to his offspring. In order to form some idea of the benefits conferred upon us by the religion of Josus, we may observe, that

countries where Idolatry prevails, or here Christianity is unknown, the punishits are of the most horrible kind and such actices are tolerated, as shock the sensibilof our hearts when even mentioned. In reading the histories of different naons, we find it to be a remarkable fact, that here cruelties are common and attrocties the prevalent religion is Idolatry; and real, the property observable that in those places is equally observable that in those places here Christianity has been received, the inlabitants are enlightened, humane and comaratively virtuous. We are indebted to the christian religion, for all the humane and charitable institutions, which relieve an asonishing sum of human neisery, and which are highly honorable to our race.

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In no instance before the Gospel was promigated, did woman ever enjoy her proper dation in society; she was, a "slave, a favord slave at best," not permitted to eat at the table of her ford, but doomed to perform the invest and most degrading offices of life.—
To Christianity therefore, we are to brok as the cause which has raised the females up form a state of degradation, and made wo-

Shall we not in consideration of the inesmble blessings conferred upon us by the Gospel, receive it into our hearts with the mest gratitude to the Giver; and rejoice hat we are permitted to live in an age and country where its benign influences are so

stensively felt? The religion of Jesus is but another name for impointers, as it requires nothing of us, sluce to our highest felicity here and hereafter. In other words, he who is studying the science of human happiness, must act on those principles which are laid down the sacred scriptures, as the christian's rule of faith and practice, or he will find his thefail of producing, when carried into efet, those high and pure enjoyments which

anticipated. What single injunction has our heavenly Father laid upon us, which when complied with, does not produce some joy or avert

ne misery? This being the case how ought we to pon der these things in our hearts, and to feel warm and active gratitude in our souls to that infinitely good Being, who has condegended to make our happiness the subject f his eternal thoughts, and has framed all his laws, which regard us, with respect to our greatest happiness. In order that we nay know what God has commanded us to and what he has forbidden us to perform should search the volume of Inspiration hily and not suffer this precious gift of Hears to lie unused, unimproved.

CLEMENTIA.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.]
ANECDOFE.
INFANT DAMNATION, ARROGANCE, AND

INHUMANITY. The Rev. Mr. G——, an Orthodox min-istr who preached in F——, Me. a few pars since, while on a visit to a family which ad recently lost a child, held a conversation

isobstance as follows: 6. You have lost a child lately, I under-

A. Yes, I do think it is. 0. You need not flatter yourself with the that your child is in heaven, or that it is well off; for it is in hell.

A. If there are any that go to heaven, I G. Have you ever given up your children imptism ?

No, Sir, I do not think it to be my duty G. Well, there never was a child that died ninfancy, which was not baptized, but what

This was received from Mrs. A. the moth m, and much more to the same effect.

THE CHRONICLE.

"And catch the manners living as they rise." GARDINER, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1830.

AARON WASGATT, Esq. of South-west Harbour

LEGISLATURE .- We spent a few days during the week in Portland, and having some curiosity, like e. ty body else in these very curious times, to witness the movements in the Legislature, took several opporfunities to become a spectator in the Senate and House. During our tarry, nothing of a political nature was agitated in either branch. The York Senators sat at the bard, saying nothing and doing nothing, waiting for he decision of the Supreme Court as to the Constituonality of the Convention which elected them. Durof this season of suspense, all seemed desirous to ove the temporary opportunity to "redeem the me" if possible-as Elder Rand, who prayed in the se the first morning we were there emphatically ad significantly besonght that they might. Business all sorts pertaining to legislation, was despatched tavery off hand manner-and as we thought or rathfeared in some cases, without sufficient deliberation in great was the anxiety to do something. The buin before the Legislature was mostly of a local or Firste character, of little interest to the general read-Among the subjects most interesting to us, brought fore the Legislature, was an application from the Inhodist Seminary in Rendfield for the State to give meney. Several Methodist preachers, we noticed my busy in the lobbies operating upon their brethren the were members, with a view to accomplish their

be benefit of a sect, we are entirely opposed to. One thing struck us very agreeably. However much members may oppose each other in the Legislature, at of it they meet as friends. This we regard as to their credit and to that of the State. It true they have had an unprecedented warm time, litically; but some apology may be found in the unteedented fact that every branch of the Government, a fied by the votes of the people.

eject. We do hope they may not succeed. This

fing the money of the whole people of the State for

When our paper went to press no account of the thenciation of the opinions of the Supreme Court had here to hand; but we are impressed with the belief, but let those opinions be what they may, they will be ampthy acquiesced in by the party injuriously affected

We could give a sketch of characters in the Legisere, and do it impartially too; but this would be an hiertaking too hazardous for us, and therefore we hall leave our readers to find out what kind of men engaged in making and executing laws, from some all the party representations of public men which N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

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are found in political newspapers. We will only add that a visit to the Legislature will, we think, satisfy any citizen, disinterested like ourself, that it is not of so much consequence to the people who shall sit at the round table in the Senate Chamber, or in the desks in the House, as what they do after they get there. We saw but few men of greater ability or patriotism in the Legislature than we often met with at home.

The warm weather for the last week has about ruined the sleighing in this region. From Boston to some distance east of Portland the mails are carried in wheel coaches.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.--The two Houses met in convention at eleven o'clock, and administered the qualifying oaths to Elisha Allen, Otis Little, and John Burgin, Councillors

On motion of Mr. Severance of Augusta, an order passed, calling on the Executive for information relating to the progress of the public buildings at Augusta.

The committee on contested elections re-ported on the case of Mr. Shapleigh, of Berwick, and in favor of his holding his seat, and Thursday at ten o'clock was assigned to take up the report.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the report of the Agents ap-pointed to open the Canada Road. Com-mitted and 300 copies ordered to be printed. Saturday, Feb. 20.—In the House a Mes-

age was received from the Governor transmitting a communication from the Adjutant General relative to the distribution of military papers received from the United States, and of state colours received from Massachusetts, and also suggesting the expediency of an appropriation for the purchase of musical instruments-referred to the committee on military affairs.

Monday, Feb. 22 .- In the House, on motion of Mr. Kelsey, a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of requiring of the several towns and plantations an annual return of the extent of roads and bridges supported in the same, and the amount of taxes paid for their support.

Petitions of Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and Dearborn Academy, were read and com-

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA. Extract of a letter from Caracas, dated Janu-

ary 7th, 1830.

After the public meeting of the 25th November, and the act passed and signed on that day, all the other Provinces and Departments which constituted the former Capitania General of Venezuela, have passed theirs, adhering with some trivial alterations to that of Caracas. The meeting at Cumana was presided over by General Bermudez, and the resolutions adopted and signed were still more powerful than those of Caracas. The General addressed the assembly in a most energetic manner; he said that his sword should never be sheathed until he beheld his country free of tyrants; that he recognized General Paez as the Commander in Chief, destined to carry into effect the will of the people, and that he was proud in being eall-ed upon to fight under the orders of a chief, who, to the most unblemished patriotism, and to an ardent love of country, unites the most undaunted courage, and appears to be the favorite sen of victory. Bermudez laid before the meeting the original letter he had received from General Briceno Mendez, containing the proposals of establishing a mon-archy in Columbia,

On the 12th of December, General Paez landed at La Guayra, on his return from Val-encia and Puerto Cabello, and as he had not been in Caracas since the act was passed, the people crowded the roads and carried him in triumph into the city. The following morning, he sent for the heads of all the respectable families, and having collected in his house the friends as well as the enemies of Bolivar, he there declared his sentiments, openly and frankly, stating that 'since the people had proclaimed their determination to regain their lost liberties, and had selected him as their chief, thus manifesting their confidence in him, he assured them that the will of the people was to him a law; that as he had been indefatigable in drawing the Spanher liberties, the same zeal and constancy should be employed by him to free Venezuela from the tyranny of Bolivar, or any other domestic despot, who should dare attempt our slavery. He assured them that the army under his command entertained the same noble sentiments, and although it might appear presumptuous on his part, he thought that, with the assistance of Generals Bermudez, Marino, Arismendi, Monagas, Gomez, Masero, Infante, Valero, Carabana, &c. his army was invincible; and he concluded his address in the following words: Liberty or death; this is my wish, and ought to be that of all

who love their country.'
On the 24th December, General Paez called a meeting of the inhabitants, in which he informed them that although no intelligence had been received of the measures which General Bolivar intended to adopt in regard to the movements of Venezuela, he hought it prudent to send 8000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, under the orders of Generals Marine and Masero; that he thought the army ought to be increased to 10,000 men, the whole under his immediate orders; the right wing to be under the command of Marinothe left, of Bermudez-and the centre under Generals Gomez and Masero; the cavalry to be commanded by Monagas; that in the pre-sent state of the Treasury it was impossible to equip the troops and he proposed a voluntary contribution; -- for this purpose,! e said he had called them together. He offered for himself, and on the part of the other Generals, to serve without pay, and in addition he pre-sented \$10,000 as his portion of the contribution; -- instantly the sum of \$300,000 was collected. A strong and energetic manifesto was then drawn up, signed by General Paez and the rest, in which they cautioned General Bolivar against interfering with Venezuela; but that, if still obstinate in his purpose, he attempted force, the Venezuelians were ready to die rather than yield to a tyrant. The meeting then dissolved .-- .- Vat. Gaz.

By the arrival, Feb. 18. of the Packet ship Pacific, Captain Crocker, from Liverpool, having sailed on the 16th January, we have received London papers to the 15th, Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to the 14th, and Lverpool papers to the 16th of January, all inclusive. We are also indebted to Capt. Crock-

The London Courier, in an article on the resent state of affairs in Portugal, says-We are far from advocating precipitation in a case of much intricacy and difficulty; but we have no hesitation in delivering an opinion, that an important advance will be made towards the re-establishing of things on something like a stable and intelligible footing, whenever it can be ascertained that Portugal has pronounced her own decision as to her internal administration, in a way that

cannot be misconstrued or mistaken.

A-London Correspondent of the Liverpool
Mercury says there is little doubt of Mr. Vesey l'itzgerald's intention of retiring from of-fice, ami that it is probable Mr. Herries will succeed him. It is also said Mr. Huskisson is talked of as coming again into office. The same writer says, under date of London, Jan. 13th, in the evening-

"I am able to inform you postively that, up to 12 o'clock this day, Prince Leopold had not positively declined the sovereignty of Greece, but it is true that he has not accepted it. He has expressed doubts as to his ability, but in the circles which he visits he is esteemed an able man. It is still thought he will be prevailed upon to accept this lionor. The Duke of Wellington has the affair much

There are many reports stirring of intended minor changes in the ministry, but nothing positive transpires."

The duke of Wellington, it is said, in order to propitiate certain parties, has induced Mr. Peel and Mr. Coulburn to retire, Mr. Dawson, it is likewise stated, will be removed .-It is the unexpected removal of this gentleman, we are informed, which has led to those severe and personal attacks upon the King which have appeared in the Times newspaper Within the last few days.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—For some days past

there have been frequent meetings of the ministers respecting the affairs of America. It seems that his Majesty, dissatisfied with the result of the expedition of Barradas, will have energetic measures taken to repair this check. The ministers are said to be divided on this question: some are of opinion that Spain should make the greatest efforts, and all necessary sacrifices to re-conquer at least a part of its ancient colonies, and it must be allowed the moment is favorable since great troubles prevail in Mexico, Peru and Colombia. Other politicians oppose this project, and it is evident, from the manner in which the expedition to Mexico has been conducted, that the opponents have exercised an unhappy influence on this operation.

Russian trade on the North West coast .--The following information, with the accompanying remarks, is from a London paper.

The Directors of the Russo-American Company at Petersburgh have announced, in the beginning of the month, to the shareholders, that two ships, belonging to the Association, had arrived at the port of Ochotzk during the present season from the Russian Colonies in America. The first, the Ochotzk, importing from New Archangel, furs to the amount of 1,100,000 roubles. The other the Tchitchakoff, brought furs from the Kurile Islands to the value of 400.000 roubles. The brig Raikal was expected in Kamtschatka, belonging also to the Company, she having been despatched from New Archangel in the month of May, with a cargo of salt. All the Russian establishments at that end of the world were apply provided, and an expedition had been sent from Kodiak to the northward, for the purpose of typographical surveys in the interior of North America, and to establish a commercial intercourse with these unexplored countries. Thus Russia acquires in all directions what a modern great conqueror so ardently coveted-namely, ships, colonies, and commerce, and not satisfied with Russian officers gaining nautical knowledge in England, as heretofore, numbers have been sent to the United States of America, where models of nantical architecture, and vessels celebrated for their velocity and other sailing qualities, are purchased for Russian account at high prices. Under these circumstances, the Government of this country ought to look to the formidable progress of such a maritime rival with a corresponding degree of vigilance.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in Washington, dated Prairie du Chien, Jan. 15,1830.

"There is a prospect, I think, that the Indian Department in this part of the country will soon require efficient officers. There is little doubt but that there will be a general and sanguinary war among the Indians in the Spring. The outrages of the Sankees and Foxes can be endured no longer. in a short time, they have cut off the head of a young Munnonmonee, at the mouth of the Wisconsin river-killed a Winnebago women and boy of the family of Dekaurce and a Sioux called Dixon. The whole Si oux nation have made arrangements for a general and simultaneous attack on the Foxes. The Winnebagoes, and probably the Munnomonees, will join them."

Fire in Saco .- About 3 o'clock on the afernoon of Sunday last, the Factory on Cutts' Island, in Saco, was discovered to be on fire. No exertions were sufficient to stop the conflagration. The entire block, which was of brick walls, seven stories high, with all the machinery, was consumed. About \$100,000 had been invested in the establishment by several gentlemen in Saco, and most of the remainder was owned by gentlemen in Bos-The expense of the building and machinery is estimated at \$300,000. From 80 to 100,000 dollars only are supposed to have been insured. The fire is believed to have originated from a defective furnace in one of the apartments of the building. Between four and five hundred persons are conse-

quently left without employ.

A correspondent says, "it will be a total loss to the stockholders, as the whole concern was pledged for more than the insurance and all that the remaining property will sell for. Eastern Argus.

Official return of votes for member of Congress, from Hancock and Washington

Whole number of votes, Necessary to make a choice, Leonard Jarvis had 1393 John G. Deane, 544 Samuel Upton, Joseph Williamson, 45

been appointed by the Executive for the sixth trial, to elect a Representative for this District.

Fires .- In New York, the Presbyterian church in Allen-street took fire on Tuesday, but was soon extinguished.—In Ogdensburg. N. Y. 8th inst. two houses, in one of which were six families, were burnt, supposed to have taken fire from ashes put in a barrel. - In Cincinnati, 6th inst. the patent candle factory of Mr. Senter, was set on fire and consumed, with 80 boxes of candles, and much tallow.—Near Lancaster, O. 1st. inst. the paper mill of J. A. Green & Co. with a quantity of rags, took fire from the stove pipe and was destroyed.

The Dunstable N. H. Gazette states that on the evening of the 12th inst. Miss -Ordway, a young woman from Warner, was ractory, and stooping down to mend one of the threads, her clothes caught in the shaft behind her, she supposing that some female had caught hold of her clothes, reached back her hand to disengage them, when she was immediately drawn up to the shaft with her arm bent round it. The shaft was going with great velocity, and it is supposed that she went round 40 or 50 times, before any one could go down and shut the gate. Her limbs were broken in 9 or 10 different places, and she was otherwise much injured. It is thought she cannot survive long. The shaft has since been cased.

A writer in the Illinois Intelligencer estimates the population of Illinois at 100,000, one half of whom are settlers on the public land, which they are generally unable to purchase on the present terms. Missouri and Arkansas he supposes to contain 50,000 inhabitants in the same condition; and calculates that this aggregate of 100,000 will be swelled by emigration, until they will amount in the year 1840 to at least 800,000. The writer asks—how shall this army of public debtors be treated or disposed of? -they could not be dispossessed except by force--and if expelled where could they find refuge?

Smallpox .-- We learn from Wilton that the following deaths had taken place previous to Feb. 18: Miss Nancy Pease, Benjamin Webster, (for whom Miss Pease was at work when taken sick,) Mrs. Gillet, his niece, and Mrs. Wakefield, his daughter; -- and others were daily expected. 13 or 14 cases existed in Wilton, and 2 in Temple. Active mea-sures were taking in the neighboring towns for a general vaccination. It is to be hoped that this opportunity will be taken by the physicians generally to procure Kine Pock Matter, and that nothing will prevent a unirecourse to vaccination, the only effeetual guard against this dreadful disease. Hallowell Adv.

Iron Steam Boat .- It has been found by experiment on the Forth and Clyde Canal that an iron boat from comparative lightness, is more easily dragged than a wooden one, in the ratio of seven to four. A horse will draw seventy tons in an iron boat, when he is unable for more than forty in an ordinary gabbert. In consequence of this result. an iron steam-boat has been constructed for the Clyde and will be finished in a few weeks. With equal horse power, in proportion to her tonnage she is expected to run much faster than the wooden vessels.

The Trade with North America .-- Among the merchants and others connected with the trade carried on between this country and North America, the arrival of the President's Speech has created more than usual interest; but a diversity of opinion appears to exist, as to whether any alteration will be made in the Tariff, which will place the import into America of British Manufactures on a more favorable footing than at present. The feeling however, is, that some alteration will be made.-London poper.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Tennessee, to authorize any man in the state, whose wife shall have three or more children at a birth, to enter for each one of the children 200 acres of land, which is to be considered as an occupant claim, not liable to be entered by holders of land warrants. This is a species of "stock," which has heretofore escaped the notice of our Agricultural Societies, in the arrangement of their premiums. Perhaps this act of Tennessee may serve for a valuable hiat to them.

The bell of an Alderman's door York, was loudly rung the first cold Saturday night, and on the gentleman's going to the door in his night cap, a parcel was found containing an infant about five weeks old, and of very interesting appearance.

Robert Boughton, a steerage passenger in ship Dalhousie Castle at New York from Liverpool, has recovered \$316 and costs of Capt. Walton, for ill treatment. When nine days out, in consequence of some difference between him and another steerage passenger, the latter complained to the captain, who had Mr. B. confined in fetters, in the where he could not stand upright, run, and had six of his toes frost-bitten.

Louisiana .- Five candidates have been already announced for the office of Governor, at the annual election in July next, viz: Mr. Durald, a son in law of Mr. Clay; J. S. Johnson, now a member of the Senate of the United States; B. Marigney; A. B. Roman, and Beauvais. The Governor is chosen fo the term of 4 years, and receives an annual salary of \$9000. He must be 35 years of age, must own a landed estate of the value of \$500 and cannot be a minister of any religious so-

War .- The following is an account of the number of battles, sieges and treaties which have taken place since the origin of the French monarchy, up to 1815: battles by land, 1305-by sea, 77-sieges by land, 1780 -by sea, 21--treaties of peace, 66.

Liverpool Albion

Accident.—We understand a young son of Mr. Thomas Phillips at the Forks in this town, on Thursday last, fell into a half-hogshead into which the water run from an aqueduct, and was drowned before he was discovered .- Hallowell Adv.

Amongst the laws recently passed by the Legislature of Georgia, is one entitled act to divorce a multitude of men and women.'

The U. S. Senate has confirmed the nom-inations of Messrs. McLane, Rives, Preble, and Van Ness, as ministers to Great Britain, France, Netherlands and Spain, and also those of the Secretaries of those Legations.

Rev. E. McLaughlin, late Chaplain at the Gosport Navy Yard, Va. has been appointed Chaplain of the frigate Brandywine, fitting at New York, to join the West India squad-

The citizens of Providence have rejected the proposed city charter. Three fifths of the votes of the citizens were required for the votes of the citizens were required for its adoption; the vote was 383 for and 345 ngainst it.

At the last session of the Supreme Court at Rutland, Vt. six divorces were granted. At a previous term in Addison county, eight were granted. The united ages of one couple was 170 years.

Extension of Manufactures.—The manufacturing enterprise of the United States is still extending. The Newburyport Hosiery Manufactory supplies its neighbourhood with excellent cotton stockings, superior to the imported. Cotton bagging is also manufactured in great plenty in the vicinity of Providence.—The manufactory of Tacks is carried on extensively at Abington, Mass. about twenty miles from Boston, by patent machines, which turn out the best ever made. Great quantities are used in Boston, and still greater exported to other places.—The article of Penknives, heretofore almost exclusively imported, has recently been undertaken in Worcester, Mass. on an extensive scale. The knives are equal in workmanship and quality to those made in England.—Buttons are made in abundance at Attleborough, Mass. Upwards of forty trading houses in Philadelphia are supplied by this manufactory. Most of the labor is performed by machisery, and females generally employed.—In Vernont, Mathematical Instruments are made in a superior style.—Paul Beck's Shot factory, on the banks of the Schupfkill, can farnish shot sufficient for the consumption of the United States. Six factories are erected on the Atlantic coast since the tariff, and several in the Mississippi. The article is a mere drug, and does not admit of exportation.—Hats and Bonnets of Straw, a beautiful sumployment for females, has widely extended throughout New England, and prospers well.—Artificial Flowers are made in a great variety in our towns and villages. A great part of those on sale are of domestic minumeture.—Outpets are now used almost entirely of American manufacture, no matter by what name they are sold. Nearly all the qualities made in Europe are produced in our looms, and are equal to the European.

We notice in the Georgia papers the death of the Hon. T. W. Cobb, one of the Circuit Judges in that State. Mr. Cobb was for many years a member of Congress. He had no enemies, and all parties in the State united in rendering a just tribute to his public and wiveste worth.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor's absence during the last week will account to correspondents for any seeming neglect of their favors.

MARRIED,

MARRIED,
In Readfield, on the 24th ult. by Rev. F. A. Hodsdon, Mr. Gamuliel Sturdevant Jr. of Dexter, to Miss Mary Macomber, of the former place.
In Winthrop, on the 18th inst. Mr. Earl W. Hawk to Miss Sophronia Holbrook.
In Newton, Mass. George A. Otis, Esq. editor of the Baltimore Republican, to Miss Anna M. C. Hickman, grand-daughter of the late Gen. William Hull.
In Boston, by Rev. H. Ballou, Mr. Wm. H. Drayton to Miss Martha Odiorne Adams.
In Rumney, Mr. Thomas Jordan, of Plymouth, te Mrs. Ruth Hoit.
In Kennebunk, Cant. Elijah Bettis to Miss Caroline.

In Kennebunk, Capt. Elijah Bettis to Miss Caroline M. Little.

DIED,
In Hollis, of consumption, Mr. Benj. Smith, nged 66.
In Winslow, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Susan Whitman, daughter of the late Mr. Nathaniel B. Dingley.
In Temple, Mr. Zebulon True, a revolutionary soldier, aged 65.
In Hallowell, Mr. William Hayden, aged about 50.
In Union, Mr. Jona. Breck, aged 67, one of the seldiers under Lafayette during the revolutionary war, is Col. Gimat's regiment.
In Livermore, Mr. John Humphrey, aged 26, killed instantly by the fall of a tree. Mr. H. was generally beloved.

beloved.

In Minot, 25th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Major Samuel Downing, and daughter of Mr. Moses Bailey of Andever, aged 61.

In South Berwick, Capt. John Lord, aged 69.

In South Berwick, Capt. John Lord, aged 69.
In Wayne, Mr. Isaac Billington, formerly of Middleborough, Mass. a revolutionary pensioner, aged 73.
In Litchfield, on Sunday the 14th inst. Mr. James
Lord, aged 92. He served three years in the old
French war, and four and a half in the Revolution, in
which he held a Lieutenant's commission.

[From the Trumpet and Universalist Magazine.]

REV. THOMAS BELSHAM. This highly distinguished individual is no more. He died in November last, at a very advanced age, and after a long period of bodily infirmity. Mr. Belsham sustained an eminent rank among the English Unitarians. He enjoyed the esteum of Mr. Lindsey, of whom he became the biographer, as well as of Dr. Priestly, and the principal men of liberal views in Great Britain.

pal men of liberal views in Great Britain.

"He has gone to his grave
Full of honors and years."

Mr. Belsham was a Universalist. The following
extract from the Modern History of Universalism, is
decisive on that point.— Trumpet.

The successor of Mr. Lindsey at Essex-street, London, Rev. Thomas Belsham, has been no less ardent

don, Kev. I homes Beisham, has been no iess ardees in the defence of Universalism, than the venerable confessor himself. It has run through nearly all his writings. He will be found to have maintained it particularly in his Reply to Wilberforce's Treatise, and also in the following extract from his Biography of Mr.

"The true solution of the first difficulty, whether God be the author of sin? appears to be this: that God is, strictly speaking, the author of evil; but that in the first place, he never ordains or permits evil but with a view to the production of a greater good, which could not have existed without it. And secondly, that though God is the author of evil both natural and moral, he is not the approver of evil; he does not delight in it for its own sake; it must be the object of his aversion, and what he would never permit or endure, if the good he intends could have been accomplished without it. As to the second question, concerning the justice of punishment, the best and only philosophical solution of it is, that under the divine government all punishment is remedial. Moral evil is the disease, punishment is remedial. Moral evil is the disease, punishment is the process of cure, of greater or less istensity, and of longer or shorter duration, in preportion to the malignancy and inveteracy of the distemper; but ultimately of sovereign efficacy under the divine government to operate a perfect cure; so that those whose vices have been the means of proving, purifying, and exalting the virtues of others, shall in the end, share with them in their virtue and their triumph, and the impartial justice and infinite benevolence of the Divine Being, will be made known, adored and celebrated to all eternity, through the whole created universe."

TO LET,

POR one or two years and possession given in March or April next, the valuable FARM owned by the late Gen. HENRY DEARBORN, situated in Pittston on the bank of the Kennebec, about half a mile below the Gardiner village-and has been occupied for a number of years past by Rurus Gar; containing about 240 acres of land, suitable for mowing, tillage and pasturing. It is well watered, has a good house, two barns and other convenient out houses, a young and thrifty orchard in a bearing state, producing apples sufficient to make twenty barrels of Cider. There is yearly cut from 40 to 50 tons of Hay. The fences are in good repair, and there is a good grist mill adjoining the premises. There are for sale on the above premites,

a fine full blooded BULL, of the celebrated Durham short horned breed, three years old; also two youes of likely half blood steers coming two and three years old; one heifer do. coming two years; and four Bull Calves, also half blooded. Likewise sixty Merine and Saxony Sheep. For terms apply to \$... GAY, on the premises. Nov. 2, 1829.

POETRY.

[From the Sentinel and Star in the West.] THE "HUMAN WISH" ENJOYED. So damp my cot beside the hill, The bees have ceased to southe my ear; The willowy brook that turns the mile turned t' enrich the miller near.

The swallow housed beneath my thatch, Bedaubs my windows from her nest; Instead of pilgrims at my latch, Beggars and thieves disturb my rest.

From out the ivy at my door, Earwigs and Snails are ever crawling: Lucy now spins and sings no more,
Because the bungry brats are squalling.

To village church, with humble pride, In vain the pointing spire is given: Lvcy, with Priester of to her guide, Has found a shorter way to Heaven!

od's Magazine for January.] [From Blackwood's Magazine for January.]

THE FIRST GRAY HAIR.

The matrice and ther mirror, with her hand upon her brow, shis gazing on her lovely face—aye lovely even now;

Why doth she lean upon her handwith such a look of care?

Why steals that tear across her cheek!—She sees her first gray hair.

me from her form hath ta'en away but little of its grace His touch of thought hath dignified the beauty of her face; Yet she might mingle in the dance where maidens gaily So bright is still her hazel eye, so beautiful her lip.

The faded form is often marked by sorrow more than years; The wrinkle on the cheek may be the course of secret

tears;
The mouraful lip may murmur of a love it ne'er confest.
And the dimness of the eye betray a heart that cannot rest. But She hath been a happy wife;—the lover of her youth May proudly claim the smile that pays the trial of this truth;

A sense of slight-of loneliness-hath never banished sleep; Her life hath been a cloudless one;—then, wherefore

they recall,

Oh! not of nights when they were decked for banquet or for ball,

They brought back thoughts of early youth, ere she had learned to check, With artificial wreaths, the earls that sported o'er her

She seemd to feel her mother's hand pass lightly through And draw it from her brow, to leave a kiss of kindness

there; She seemed to view her father's smile, and feel the playful touch, sometimes feigned to steal away the curls she prized so much.

And now she sees her first gray hair! oh, deem it not a For her to weep-when she beholds the first foot mark

She knows that, one by one, those mute mementos will increase,

And steal youth, beauty, strength away, till life itself
shall cease.

"Tis not the tear of vanity for beauty on the wane Yet though the blossom may not sigh to bud, and bloom again,
It cannot but remember with a feeling of regret,

The spring forever gone—the Summer sun so nearly set. Ab, Lady! heed the monitor! thy mirror tell the truth, Assume the matron's folded veil, resign the wreath of

youth; Go!-bind it on thy daughter's brow, in her thou'lt still

look fair,
Twere well would all learn wisdom who behold the first
gray hair!

MISCELLANY.

CLERGY AT THE DEATH BED.

R. WHITTEMORE—The account you gave in your paper of the 16th ult. respecting the plans laid by the fanatics of our times, to obtain donations to augment their already immense funds, and the arguments which they rely on to insure success to their schemes, present to the imagination a scene grotesque, and even appalling.

In this scene sets an aged man, whose

hard labor and prudent economy have accumulated a comfortable estate. He has sons and daughters. These all live and are dear to his heart. The time is come when age and infirmities admonish all concerned, that the solemnities of death are at hand. The venerable father, with all the love and prudence which have heretofore blest this family circle, is casting in his tender thoughts the just and proper distribution of what he has to leave for the benefit of his heirs. How long it may please God to continue the mother of his children a subject of earthly wants, to him is unknown; for her, therefore, he is unwilling to leave a less sum than the income of which will afford her ample support. This object adjusted, other considerations press on his busy thoughts. Some of his children are in comfortable circumstances, some fall below this situation, and some are in their minority, whose education needs provision. Under these circumstances he finds that all he has to bequeath falls short of what he apprehends the wants of his family may require; but endeavors to compose his feelings by exerting a confidence in that kind providence which he has found to have been careful for his support in life, and whose favors are extended to the birds of the air and to the grass of the field. He thinks it both proper and advisable to call his family about him, and to converse with those, who have maturity of understanding and ripeness of judgment, respecting the disposition of what he possesthat he may be assisted to discharge this last duty to his family, to the satisfaction of all concerned. On this serious and weighty occasion, which necessarily requires uninterrupted calmness, and an entire seclusion from the society even of friends, there now appears a pretended godly minister of religion, so called. He intrudes himselfinto this sacred domestic circle; not to administer those comforts and consolations which are derived from the consoling facts on which the gospel is founded, even that life and immortality which are brought to light by the resurrection of him who gave himself a ransom for all men; but he comes to disturb the quietness and calm of this solemn hour, with a heavy demand for a donation to the Lord's treasury. His clerical dress, his solemn aspect, his deep sighs which are breathed with concern for poor immortal souls, now arrest the atten-tion of infirm age, wake up and render su-

perstitious imaginations lively and active. prostrate reason, and bearing down the weakness of a frail mind with the horrors of eternal damnation, dictate directly, positively and definitely, what moiety of his property must be given to the clergy for the purpose of saving souls.

It is easy enough for the imagination to proceed and vary the circumstances of cases of the kind we have noticed, so as to bring into view a host of clerical intruders, whose business is, like the death watch, to haunt the beds of the week, the sick, and even of the dying, and, setting all decency at defiance, urge their claims with every artful persuasion which theological schools have skill to invent. To counterbalance and neutralize such ghostly wickedness, sons and daughters may plead and expostulate in vain. A word from them in opposition to these demands, is awful impiety. The haunted victim is asked, what it will profit him or his children to hoard up this vile trash of earthly wealth, if thereby they must lose their Should the vulturine eyes of these souls? canting hypocrites discern the least hesitation or any disposition to try the question by any rule of sound reasoning, solemn prayer would be employed, for the purpose of completing the work of deception, by stifling the efforts of reason, now too weak to contend with an adversary, old in the practice of deception.

Considering the fact, that the great body of the cummunity at large is no more advanced than to the twilight of rational theology, and that the greatest part of aged people are under the influence of a most stupid superstition, which is altogether favorable to these schemes of accumulating wealth to the clergy, it is reasonable to expect that the monied institutions now under their control, and already immense, will within twenty-five years become almost incalculable. The effects which this accumulation of permenant wealth to the clergy will produce, respecting the political liberty of our country and our invaluable rights of conscience, however hidden from our liberal politicians, are not only seen by our leading ecclesiastics, but realized with such confidence that they are not bashful to avow them. Let such as are quieted with the popular song of "no danger," inform us, if they can, in what country an intriguing hierarchy has failed of its object of circumscribing the rights of dissenters, and of fastening fetters on conscience. Those who would be religious in our

times, must purchase this of the clergy at no small expense. Men are not to die in peace unless they give of their earthly substance to the clergy, as a peace offering. We may say of this as Jesus said, in another case, "from the beginning it was not In Gen. xv. 15, we read the Lord said to Abram, "Thou shalt go to thy father in peace; thou shalt be buried in a good old age." But Abram and no priest by his death bed to demand a legacy to be put into a fund for the saving of souls.—
No, this ancient and venerable friend of God had the privilege of bestowing his wealth as he pleased. The following is the testimony of Abraham's eldest servant regarding this subject: Sec Gen. xxiv. 35, 36. "And the Lord hath blessed my master greatly, and he is become great; and he hath given him flocks, and herds, and silver, and gold, and men-servants, and maid-servants, and camels, and asses .-And Sarah, my master's wife, bear a son to my master when she was old: and unto him hath he given all that he hath." What a blessed privilege was this. Abraham could have the enjoyment of bestowing all the vast wealth, which his God had given him, on his beloved son. Here let u what argument can now be urged in favor of giving money to the clergy for the purpose of enabling them to save the souls of the heathen, that might not, with equal plausibility, have been urged in favor of Abraham's giving of his substance in a way to save the souls of his neighbors, the Canaanites? If one of our money begging clergy had been with Abraham near the close of his life, with what powerful eloquence would he have persuaded the wealthy patriarch to bestow largely of his wealth to the Lord's treasury. With what solemn tones would he have harped on the awful condition of his poor perishing neighbors, exposed to the wrath of an offended God, and no help for them, if he should prove so sordid as to withhold his We may suppose that in such a riches. case, Abraham might have asked this fanatic why the God of heaven and earth, the Creator and Preserver of all, could not have mercy on the souls of the Canaanites as well without money as with; but if so, he would have been called an impious atheist, deist, or some other hard name.

[From the Eastern Galaxy.]

H.B.

SPIRIT OF THE AGE. No matter when nor where, but so reads the story .---- An honest mastiff who had been a faithful servant to his master, a fact which no one could dispute, was one day peaceably trudging off on the public road upon business. Not only was he unmolested, but every one as he passed spoke of him in terms of the highest commendation. No one was so esteemed as old Trim. He was never idle, not overreaching, coveted nothing that was not lawfully his, was courteous in his manners and discharged his duty to all .-Things moved on thus for a while, till Trim had nearly reached his home, when all of a sudden the village where he lived was in a terrible upronr - Mad dog, mad dog! mad dog! was the cry from every quarter. Each person seized without hesitation the most dangerous weapon that was at hand and ran in the direction of

the greatest noise. "It's honest Trim! it's honest Trim! that has run mad;" soon became the watchword. The people one and all now became concerned for their lives. Trim was soon discovered amidst a pack of lazy curs and blood-hounds who had attacked him from every dirty avenue, and so torn and besmeared him that his natural colour was no longer discernable. The consequence was that between the dogs and the people, Trim soon lost his life. The people began now to lament the fate of their good servant; who would have thought of so sudden a change in old Trim. Ah, he must have been bribed and enticed away from his duty by some mischievous foxes, who have caused his ruin by devouring his principle of honesty.-After the uproar had subsided, and there was an opportunity for the truth to be made known, Mr. Neutral, a candi !, impartial old gentleman, who had had too many year's experience over his head to put much confidence in evil reports until he had investigated their grounds, and had vainly striven to obtain a hearing before Trim was devoured, now explained the whole mystery. Gentlemen, said he, you are all ready to bear witness to the good character of old Trim previous to this riot. You know that for uprightness and faithfulness, he had not his equal among our public servants, and it is therefore the more mysterious that you should have so hastily put the poor fellow to death merely because he was beset by a pack of envious blood-hounds and an evil report had thereby got into circulation. Now be it known to you, that the whole cause of this uproar originated from this simple circuinstance. Trim's master as he was returning from market, had unwittingly dropped a piece of meat from his cart, which the dog as his duty led him, had taken up and was carrying home. The temptation that this piece of meat threw in the way of a pack of lazy curs, who were watching him, may be easily immagined: and from this cause the faithful servant lost first his meat, next his character and afterward his life. It is scarcely necessary to add that those persons engaged in the murder, immediately disappeared in shame with this good advice learnt from sad experience-Never be hasty in giving credit to an evil report.

INFIDELITY. The Essex Gazette foretells dismal things respecting the decline and fall of Religion in this country. 'Tis doubtless a good subject enough for an eloquent article, but we see no reason for believing that the progress of Infidelity is by any means alarming to men of common nerves. Fanny Wright, it is true, has lectured here and there to full houses, and two or three sceptical periodicals are getting a sort of precarious support among us-but how are these things going to make the American people a nation of Infidels? One might as well talk of "turning the sun to ice by fanning in his face with a peacetk's feather." Our countrymen are evidently disposed to discard some of their ancient superstitions, but, sooner than give up religion itself, they would gladly resign liberty and life.

N. E. W. Review.

EXTRACT FROM A PASTOR'S JOURNAL. "I saw him carried out of his dwelling. The coffin was large, for he was a manly youth. On it, were the initials of his name- H. C. aged 25. His widow followed him, beautiful in grief. She was 22. When I joined their hands I said, none had brighter, fairer prospects. Now he is no more. It was a sad slaughter. Ardent spirit did it. I knew it. All knew it. deeply as they laid him the grave and thought it was so. I wanted to say it was. I spoke long at the house and again at the grave, and fire burned in my bosom, and I wished to attack him over the lifeless body, and warn the young men of my charge to beware of his wiles. But all would have pronounced it imprudent, unkind to friends, and unsuitable to the occasion, and I was compelled to be silent. And thus thought I it is. The demon Intemperance can slay our young men and none can weep or mutter. The cause of their death must be hushed up. It must be ascribed to every thing but the reality. H. C. it was said, died of the consumption, and the De-mon laughed every time the lie was told."

Ludicrous Anecdote. - The Nottingham Mercury tells a good story, which it entitles the "mirch of humanity." During divine service at Lee Church, near Gainsborough, on Sunday week, a servant entered with hurried step and melancholy air, and whispered in the ear of Squire S. who immediately left the church, accompanied by the servant. Great was the sensation, for the congregation apprehended some dire calamity. In a short time, Squire S. returned to his pew, "when," says our authority, "to such a pitch had the excitement reached, that even the Rev. Sir Charles Anderson himself, who was the officiating minister, could not refrain from inquiring, from the pulpit, what calamity had happened. Every one was on his legs, the tear of pity glistened in each eye, every bosom felt a sympathetic throb, every ear was open, the most breathless and deathlike silence prevailed - while Mr. S. replied that " his dog had hurt one

A remonstrance purporting to have been ompiled by a committee of "Seventh Day Sabbateon Christians," against stopping Sunday Mails, is published in the N. Intelligencer. They enter into a scriptural argument to show that Saturday is

KENNEBEC TAVERN,
South Side Market Square, Water Street,
AUGUSTA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and
the public generally, that he has taken the above
well known establishment, lately occupied by G. W.
PERKINS, Esq. where he solicits their patronage.
In addition to the house as heretofore occupied, he
he has connected the large room in the front part of the
building lately occupied by Capt. W. E. HARRIMAN
as a store, and the whole is fitted up in a lhandsome
and commodious style, and fornished with entire new
forniture. Its location renders it very convenient for
the gentleman of business, and pleasant for the travelthe gentleman of business, and pleasant ler; and from the improvements which have been ad-ded, and the attention which will be paid to his cus-tomers, the subscriber feels justified in anticipating a

share of public patronage.

BOOKS of all the Stages arriving in this town are kept at the Bar, where those who wish to take passage in either can enter their man es, and the driver will be notified without further care or trouble to the passenger. Any information relating to Stages or Steam-Boats will always be given with cheerfulness.

Augusta, Jan. 1880.

N. F. BROWN. Augusta, Jan. 1820.

THE FAMILY READER.

THE FAMILY READER, edited by Seba Smith, Jr. is published every Tuesday, at the otice of Shirley & Hyde, Exchange-street, Portland, at ONE DOLLAR a year, payable in advance, or one Dollar and twesty-live cents if payment is delayed beyond those months. It is intended for a useful and interesting family miscellary; to contain no word or sentence improved to be need to make the property of the proper to be read by any person in any circle; to be free from party politics and personal strife; no adver-tisements to be admitted, but the whole paper to be filled with interesting and useful reading: such as new-in general, foreign and domestic; proceedings of Con-gress, of the State Legislature; Literature, Morality,

gress, of the State Legislature; Literature, Morality, itealth, Economy, Farming, Gawdening, Mechanics, Education, Domestic Management, &c., 9CF Any person who will procure seven subscribers for whom he is willing to be responsible, shall be entitled to one year's subscription.

Letters, post paid, to the Editor or Publishers will

Portland, Dec. 17, 1829.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

KENNEBEC 55.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public
Vendon to the birth of the sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder, at Wm. Stevens, 2d's Store in Pittston, on Monday the 10th day of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the right in equity which John Stone has to redeen the following describ-ed Real Estate, situated in Hallowell, being part of the rear division of Lot No. 2, and bounded as folthe rear division of Lot No. 2, and bounded as tot-lows, viz:—Beginning on the North line of 5 miles lot No. 12 at the S. E. corner of said rear division, thence on said North line W. N. W. 160 rods, thence Northerly parallel to the front and rear line of said rear division so far as to make 50 rods at right angles, thence E. S. E. to the East line of said rear division, and thence on said rear line Southerly to the bounds first mentioned, containing 50 acres. J. GOULD, Dep. Sheriff.

Jan. 27, 1820.

CONSTABLE'S SALE. TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public
Vendue to the highest bidder, on Saturday the
twenty-seventh day of February next, at ten o'clock on
the forenoon, at the Gardiner Hotel—all the right in
equity which Zacheus Gouldsmith, of Gardiner, has to redeem the following described real estate, viz. lot of land and buildings thereon occupied by said Gouldsmith, situated in Gardiner, near the south end of the Factory Bridge, so called, adjoining land occupied by Nutting & Cook and J. P. Wilmarth. Said land being leased to the said Goul Ismith, and pleiged to Shaw & Perkins by him for the sum of seventy-five dollars.

EZEKIEL WATERHOUSE, Constable of Gardiner, Jan. 22, 1820.

BRICKS WANTED.

BRICKS WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received ontil the 1st day of March next, for the supply at Fort Adams, Newport Harbour, R. I. of 500,000 COMMO. BRICKS. These Bricks must be cast in moulds of such size as to average, when burned, S inches by 4 inches by 2 1-4 inches. They must be of the best quality of Merchantable Bricks. They must be of the best quality of Merchantable Bricks. The proportion of salmon, or pale Bricks, must not exceed one-eighth in the whole; and no soft or very pale Bricks will be received. The proportion of arch Bricks must not exceed one-eighth of the whole; and none of these that are much warped, will be received. The proportion of broken Bricks must not exceed two per cent. At least 50,000 to be delivered by the 1st day of June next, and remainder in the course of the Summer and Autumn of the Year, at such periods as may best suit the convenience of the Contractor, provided there is always on

ience of the Contractor, provided there is always on hand the supply requisite for the progress of the work. Before forming the Contract a fair sample will be required to be deposited in the Engineer Ofice at Fort Adams, which, should it prove satisfactory, will govern in the inspection of the several deliveries. Payments will be made, if required, on each cargo

All communications touching this subject, to be directed to Br't. Col. Joseph G. Totten, U. S. Eng'rs

Newport, R. I.
JOS G. TOTTEN, Lt. Col. Eng'rs. Fort Adams, Newport Harbour, ? January 22d, 1830.

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THESE Lectures are designed to embrace the fol-

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1. The Existence of God, proved by the works of nature, and the evidences drawn from physical science.

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tion, contrasted.

3. The credibility of the Mosaic history, established by the testimony of profune historians, who have borne witness to some of the most leading and important facts

4. The history of the Deluge, supported by well-established facts, and the concurrent testimony of some of the most ancient nations.

5. The destruction of Sodom and the cities of the

5. The destruction of Sodom and the cities of the plain, proved by the acknowledgment of early writers, and by evidences still remaining on the spot.

6. The prophetic inspiration of Moses, established by astonishing predictions, which have been for ages, and are still fulfilling.

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overthrown without destroying their history.

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Subscription papers to be returned to SAMUEL W. WHEELER, 110 1-2 Westminster-street, previous to e first of February ensuing.
PROVIDENCE, R. I. DECEMBER 24, 1829.

NOTICE is hereby given that the late firm of GILL-PATRICK & LOVEJOY is this day dissolved by agreement. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby notified that they must call and settle the same by the first day of March next, after which time they will not be able to adjust them without call. will not be able to adjust them without cost.

THO'S. GILLPATRICK, Jr.

ALDERT LOVEJOY.
Gardiner, Feb. 8, 1830.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. HE Subscriber, Agent of Manufacturers' Insurance Company, in Boston, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, &c., against oss or damage by Fire. E. F. DEANE.

Gardiner, Nov. 21, 1829.

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